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PAYNE'S Universal Chronicle, OR WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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From SATURDAY, MAY 27, to SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1758.

The IDLER. No. 8.

To the IDLER.

SIR,

IN time of publick danger, it is every man's duty to withdraw his thoughts in ſome meaſure from his private intereſt, aud employ part of his time for the general welfare. National conduct ought to be the reſult of national wiſdom, a plan formed by mature conſideration and diligent ſelection out of all the ſchemes which may be offered, and all the information which can be procured.

In a battle every man ſhould fight as if he was the ſingle Champion; in preparations for war, every man ſhould think, as if the laſt event depended on his Counſel. None can tell what diſcoveries are within his reach, or how much he may contribute to the publick ſafety.

Full of theſe conſiderations I have carefully reviewed the proceſs of the war, and find, what every other man has found, that we have hitherto added nothing to our military reputation: that at one time we have been beaten by enemies whom we did not ſee, and at another, have avoided the ſight of enemies leſt we ſhould be beaten.

Whether our troops are defective in diſcipline or in courage, is not very neceſſary to inquire; they evidently want ſomething neceſſary to ſucceſs; and he that ſhall ſupply that want will deſerve well of his country.

To learn of an enemy has always been accounted politick and honourable, and therefore I hope it will raiſe no prejudices againſt my project, to confeſs that I borrowed it from a Frenchman.

When the Iſle of Rhodes was, many centuries ago, in the hands of that Military Order now called the Knights of Malta, it was ravaged by a Dragon, who inhabited a den under a rock, from which he iſſued forth when he was hungry or wanton, and without fear or mercy devoured men and beaſts as they came in his way. Many Councils were held, and many devices offered, for his deſtruction; but as his back was armed with impenetrable ſcales, none would venture to attack him. At laſt Dudon, a French Knight, undertook the deliverance of the Iſland. From ſome place of ſecurity he took a view of the Dragon, or, as a modern Soldier would ſay, *reconnoitred* him, and obſerved that his belly was naked and vulnerable. He then returned home to take his *arrangements*; and, by a very exact imitation of Nature, made a Dragon of paſte-board, in the belly of which he put beef and mutton, and accuſtomed two ſturdy maſtiffs to feed themſelves, by tearing their way to the concealed fleſh. When his dogs were well practiſed in this method of plunder, he marched out with them at his heels, and ſhewed them the Dragon; they ruſhed upon him in queſt of their dinner; Dudon battered his ſcull while they lacerated his belly; and neither his ſting nor claws were able to defend him.

Something like this might be practiſed in our preſent ſtate. Let a fortification be raiſed on Saliſbury-Plain, reſembling *Breſt*, or *Toulon*, or *Paris* itſelf, with all the uſual preparations for defence: Let the incloſure be filled with Beef and Ale: Let the ſoldiers, from ſome proper eminence, ſee Shirts waving upon lines, and here and there a plump Landlady hurrying about with pots in her hands. When they are ſufficiently animated to advance, lead them in exact order, with fife and drum, to that ſide whence the wind blows, till they come within the ſcent of roaſt-meat and tobacco. Contrive that they may approach the place about an hour after dinner-time, aſſure them that there is no danger, and command an attack.

If nobody within either moves or ſpeaks, it is not unlikely that they may carry the place by ſtorm; but if a panic ſhould ſeize them, it will be proper to defer the enterprize to a more hungry hour. When they have entered, let them fill their bellies and return to the camp.

On the next day let the ſame place be ſhewn them again, but with ſome additions of ſtrength or terror. I cannot pretend to inform our Generals thro' what gradations of danger they ſhall train their men to fortitude. They beſt know what the ſoldiers and what themſelves can bear. It will be proper that the war ſhould every day vary its appearance. Sometimes, as they mount the rampart, a Cook may throw fat upon the fire, to accuſtom them to a ſudden blaze; and ſometimes, by the clatter of empty pots, they may be inured to formidable noiſes. But let it never be forgotten, that Victory muſt always repoſe with a full Belly.

In time it will be proper to bring our priſoners from the coaſt, and place them upon the walls in martial order. At their firſt appearance their hands muſt be tied, but they may be allowed to grin. In a month they may guard the place with their hands looſed, provided that on pain of death they be forbidden to ſtrike.

By this method our army will ſoon be brought to look an enemy in the face. But it has been lately obſerved, that fear is received by the ear as well as the eyes, and the Indian War-cry is repreſented as too dreadful to be endured, as a ſound that will force the braveſt Veteran to drop his weapon, and deſert his rank; that will deafen his ear, and chill his breaſt; that will neither ſuffer him to hear orders or to feel ſhame, or retain any ſenſibility but the dread of death.

That the ſavage clamours of naked Barbarians ſhould thus terrify troops diſciplined to war, and ranged in array with arms in their hands, is ſurely ſtrange. But this is no time to reaſon. I am of opinion, that, by a proper mixture of Aſſes, Bulls, Turkeys, Geeſe and Tragedians, a noiſe might be procured equally horrid with the War-cry. When our men have been encouraged by frequent victories, nothing will remain but to qualify them for extreme danger, by a ſudden concert of terrific vociferation. When they have endured this laſt trial, let them be led to action, as men who are no longer to be frightened; as men, who can bear at once the grimaces of the Continent, and the howl of America.

Monday, MAY 29.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, May 27.

THE 18th inſtant his Majeſty's ſhip the Rochetter, Capt. Duff, arrived at Plymouth from a cruize, and brought in with her a French ſnow, called the Cerf Volant, laden with ordnance ſtores and flour, bound to Louiſbourg, which Capt. Duff took on the 11th, ſhe having been ſeparated from a ſquadron of French ſhips of war which ſailed on the 2d from Rochefort.

On the 23d, four French ſhips were brought into Falmouth, having been taken ſome days before by a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips cruizing under the command of the Honourable Captain Keppel. They were part of 17 ſhips which ſailed the 1ſt of this month from Bourdeaux, laden with proviſions and ſtores for Canada, and ſaid to be under convoy of a large privateer of 54 guns, and two frigates. When theſe prizes left Capt. Keppel, the Officers on board them ſay, that his ſquadron was in chace of other ſhips, thought to be men of war.

Whitehall, May 27. The Right Reverend John Lord Biſhop of Oxford (in purſuance of his Majeſty's Letter of Recommendation to the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of London, the Preſident, and Chapter of the cathedral church of St. Paul, London) is choſen into the place of Dean of the ſaid cathedral church of St. Paul, void by the promotion of the Right Reverend Thomas, late Biſhop of Oxford, to the Archiepiſcopal See of Canterbury.

The King has been pleaſed to order Letters Patent to be paſſed and iſſued under the Great Seal of the kingdom of Ireland, containing a

grant unto Marcus Lowther Crofton, of Mote, in the county of Roſcommon, Eſq; and his heirs male, of the dignity of a Baronet of the ſaid kingdom.

The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint John Manners, Eſq; commonly called Marquis of Granby, to be Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, in the room of the Right Honourable John Viſcount Ligonier, Field Marſhal and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces.

Henry Clinton, Eſq; to be Captain of a Company in the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards, commanded by the Right Honourable John Lord Viſcount Ligonier.

George Townſhend, Eſq; to be Colonel of foot in the army. [*Thus far the London Gazette.*]

The Leghorn fleet for London, ſailed from Gibraltar on the 26th of laſt month.

The Scourge privateer of London hath taken and brought into Derry in Ireland, a ſnow cleared out from St. Sebaſtian's, but loaded at Nantz, which ſhe took off the Blaſkets, and is thought to be a ſmuggler; tho' the Captain and men are Spaniards. She was unloaded the 26th inſt. and had on board 171 cheſts and 141 keggs of tea, 300 anchors of brandy, about a ton of wine, and a parcel of ſalt.

The ſame privateer has brought in another prize, with 360 hogſheads of wine and a large quantity of brandy from the ſame place. The Captain of the Le Mars, one of the nine ſhips taken by the Auguſta man of war, Capt. Forreſt, ſays he had on board when taken, 350 hogſheads of ſugar, 85,000 wt. of Indigo, 170,000 wt. of coffee, and 14,000 wt. of cotton.

The Tartar privateer of Briſtol has taken two prizes; one a brigantine from Ireland bound to France, with proviſions; the other a brigantine from Bourdeaux, with wine and brandy.

On the 22d inſt. a ſnow ſtood into Plymouth-Sound, fired a gun, and made a ſignal for a pilot; upon which one Mr. Avery, of Kingſand, being out in a boat a fiſhing, with his ſon and a boy, they rowed towards her to pilot her in; but as they came near her found ſhe was French, and were obliged to go on board her: Several other boats were fiſhing at the ſame time, ſome of whom ſay they ſaw Mr. Avery and his ſon and boy taken into the veſſel, whoſe boat they ſunk: They ſuppoſed her to be a privateer of about 14 carriage guns. The Eſcorte, that was at anchor in the Sound, ſlipt and gave chace to her, but could not come up with her.

The ſhip Ochiltree is arrived in Clyde in between ſix and ſeven weeks from Virginia. She has brought home part of Lord Loudoun's baggage. His Lordſhip was preparing to ſet out on his return to England when ſhe left Virginia, and his arrival is hourly expected.

On Friday the 5th inſt. the Reſolution of Peterhead, Robert Hutcheſon, maſter, and the Good Agreement of ditto, commanded by Thomas Frazer, both bound for Dantzic with foreign ſalt, were taken fifty leagues off the Buchanneſs, by a large French privateer, who took Meſſ. Miller and Leſlie. They would by no means ranſom the Reſolution, ſhe having coſt them a chace of three hours; but they ranſomed the other, who ſeemed not ſo fit for their purpoſe, for 280 guineas.

Yeſterday being the firſt Sunday in Trinity Term, the Lord Mayor, Lord Chief Juſtice Willes, ſeveral of the judges, Serjeants at Law, Aldermen and Serjeants, went to St. Paul's, and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Territt; after which the Judges and Sheriffs were elegantly entertained by Mr. Sheriff Goſling at Stationers hall.

We hear that to the bill for aſcertaining the weight of ſtraw, and for puniſhing deceits in the ſale of hay and ſtraw within the bills of mortality, a clauſe will be added to reſtrain ſaleſmen of live cattle within the bills of mortality from purchaſing, on their own account, to ſell again, any live cattle either within the bills of mortality, or on the road to any market therein.

Saturday a new Butcher's ſhop, ſet up by a ſubſcription of the Artificers of his Majeſty's yard at Deptford, was opened in Church-ſtreet, to the great benefit of the poor in that town, the meat being ſold at the loweſt prices to the firſt bidder; which immediately occaſioned a great fall in the value of meat in general.

We hear from Wiltſhire, that a conſiderable Miller and Flour-dreſſer died there lately on his return from Bath, ſaid to have been worth above thirty thouſand pounds, the greateſt part of which he had realized, as he left an eſtate of near a thouſand pounds a year.

At New Malton on Tueſday ſe'nnight the 50 l. for five years old, was won by Mr. Fermer's bay horſe, Young Traveller.

On Wedneſday the 50 l. for ſix years old and aged horſes, was won by Mr. Smith's grey horſe Royal.

On Thurſday the 50 l. for four years old, was won by Mr. Hale's bay colt, Cadee.

And on Friday the match between Mr. Preſton's five years old colt, and Mr. Travis's four years old colt, for 200 l. was won hollow by the former.

On Friday ſevennight at the Circuit Court at Aberdeen, Iſabel Mortimer, indicted for child murder, was brought to the Bar, who gave in a petition, craving baniſhment; their Lordſhips were pleaſed to grant the ſame, and ſhe was baniſhed accordingly to America for life, under the uſual certification. His Majeſty's Advocate-depute, on account of ſome very favourable circumſtances, gave his conſent to the ſaid ſentence; but ſolemnly declared in open Court, that as inſtances of child-murder were become too frequent (eſpecially in the county of Aberdeen) if he had the honour to act in the ſame capacity in this place, he would inſiſt on having ſuch offenders tried on the Act of Parliament, which ſays, 'That though there 'appear no marks of violence upon the body of 'the child, yet, if the mother ſhall conceal her 'being with child, during the time of her pregnancy, and ſhall not call for aſſiſtance at the 'birth, the mother ſhall be held and reputed the 'murderer of her own child,' &c.

On Thurſday morning a woman was found hanging in an old uninhabited houſe at Stratford, and a little girl about two years and a half old crying by her: upon enquiry, ſhe proved to be the wife of one James Hart, who 'tis thought was drowned on board the Prince George man of war.

Friday a young man genteely dreſſed went into an alehouſe in Whitechaple, and called for a pint of beer, and deſired that he might be ſhewn to the neceſſary-houſe; but his ſtaying there longer than is uſual made the people of the houſe go to look for him, when they found him with his throat cut from ear to ear.

A few days ago an apprentice to an Upholſterer near the Fleet-market, poiſoned himſelf; the cauſe of this raſh action was his being diſappointed by his ſweetheart.

Saturday morning about ſeven a fire broke out in the ſtables of Mr. Chapman, in Finſbury-yard, Moorfields. This is the fourth time theſe ſtables have been on fire in about three weeks.

Laſt week a Gentleman going into the country, to his ſeat at Lowton in Eſſex, was ſtopped by a footpad, between Buckhurſt-Hill and Golden-Hill, in the great road to Epping, who, with the uſual expreſſions of blowing his brains out, &c. and preſenting a piſtol, ordered him to diſmount directly; and as ſoon as the Gentleman alighted from his horſe, he mounted it, and rode off, without demanding his money.

Tueſday, May 30.

LONDON.

THE Spy that was taken in the Iſle of Wight, was obſerved by one of Lord Hume's regiment, who, ſuſpecting him, followed him into the woods, where he ſeized him; and on ſearching him, found, in the lining of his coat, plans of ſeveral of our harbours, and of all the ſhips employed in this expedition; which convinced him of his deſign. He refuſed to ſpeak any language but French, though there is great reaſon to believe he is a native of theſe kingdoms, and is ſuppoſed to have been landed there ſome time ſince by the privateer of 16 guns and 100 men, that was taken at the back of the Iſle of Wight, one day laſt week, by the Leoſtoffe man of war, and brought to Spithead on Friday laſt. One of the Bakers has abſconded from that iſland upon hearing that this ſpy was taken up; and it is reported that a ſcheme was formed to leſſen our numbers by mixing poiſon in the ammunition bread.

By a letter from Cowes, dated May 27, we are informed, that the embarkation of the troops encamped on the Iſle of Wight, intended for the Enterprize, was finiſhed on Saturday morning; and that all the tranſports that took them on board are ſailed for Spithead.

Talbot's regiment ſtill remains in camp.

Letter from a Merchant at Leghorn, dated May 1, to his correſpondent in Liverpool.

"I congratulate you on the ſafe arrival of the Liverpool privateer, Capt. William Hutchinſon, who has brought into this Mole the Tartan St. Lewis, laden with hemp, ſugar, marble, copper, &c. Tartan Jeſus Mary and Joſeph, laden with corn and linen rags, Tartan Joſeph Mary and Joſeph, with timber for the King's yard, all from Marſeilles for Toulon, whom he took on the 26th ult. He fell in with a ſmall fleet of coaſting craft, picked up the three Tartans, and, had not M. de la Clue in his return to Toulon appeared in ſight, probably would have brought in the whole fleet: His ſcheme was, having taken a fiſhing-boat, to ſend her cloſe in ſhore and cut them off from the land; he had taken another, but was obliged to let her go, being a heavy ſailer, as ſoon as de la Clue's ſquadron appeared. He alſo fell in with a French fleet ſtanding to the weſtward off the coaſt of Portugal, probably bound for Louisbourg."

John Delven, late of the ſhip Trafford, who left Louiſbourg, Mar. 4, and is arrived at Liverpool, ſays, that there had not been one French man of war there for the laſt three weeks before he left that place. The Hawk of 50 guns (with only 22 mounted) being the laſt that ſailed from thence very richly laden. He was confined on board the Hawk, and not permitted to go aſhore, but learnt that they were much diſtreſſed for want of proviſions; and that the garriſon was very ſickly, many of them daily dying of the ſcurvy; and that the inhabitants were thought incapable of undergoing the fatigues of a regular ſiege.

The St. Joſeph, the Gris, and the Godichon, all from Bourdeaux for Canada, are the names of the ſhips taken by the Torbay and Dunkirk men of war, and ſent into Plymouth.

The Penelope Privateer of Briſtol, Captain Graham, has retaken a ſhip from South Carolina.

The Ferret, Berry, from Africa to America, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Happy Return, Roſs, from London to Jamaica, is carried into Martinico.

The Lamb, Nichols, from New-York to Antigua, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

On Friday laſt the Albany ſloop of war arrived at Plymouth, with the trade under convoy from Wales.

The Vienna, Hutton, of and from Liverpool, was well on the coaſt of Africa, when the Nancy of the above port came away.

Capt. Wilſon, of the Hawke privateer, is arrived at Dartmouth from Gibraltar, who left that port the laſt of April; off Cape St. Vincent he fell in with part of the fleet from Leghorn, who had been ſeparated from their convoy.

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that Yeſterday Wheat ſold at Bear-key from 32s. to 34s. and the beſt of all at 36s. per quarter.

Wednesday, May 31.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Copenhagen, May 13.

ON the 10th inſtant his Excellency Claus Reventhen, Conſeiller Privé de Conference, Knight of the Order of the Elephant, Preſident of the High Court of Juſtice, &c. &c. died here of an inflammation in his bowels, at the age of ſixty five. [*Thus far Gazette.*]

Advices by two Mails from Flanders.

Vienna, May 13. M. de Princke, Captain of grenadiers of the body of guards, is juſt arrived here from Warſaw, and brings advice that Gen. Fermer, with 60,000 men, the flower of his troops, divided into three columns, has penetrated by Thorn and Elbing into Pomerania; he immediately took the city of Buttow and made 150 Pruſſians priſoners; after which he put garriſons into Goſlin and ſeveral other places, in order by that means to facilitate his junction with the Swedes, who are on the point of marching from the Iſle of Rugen, which being effected, they will then advance together into the heart of Brandenbourg. The Captain adds, that Gen. Browne is marching with another corps of 30,000 Ruſſians by Warſaw and Czerſki towards the Wartha, to act in concert there, and at the ſame time in Sileſia. The Tuſcan troops are arrived in the ſuburbs of this city. [*Bruſſels Gazette.*]

Auſtrian head-quarters at Leutomiſchel, from May 6 *to* 13. The 6th inſt. the enemy's army encamped at Schwartzbach, where it extended itſelf as far as Kudewin; the ſame day we received advice, that the King of Pruſſia was there in perſon, with Prince Maurice of Anhalt-Deſſau, and the Margrave Charles; and that his vanguard, conſiſting of about 12,000 men, had paſſed the Moraw, and marched to Olliſchan, where we had a few inconſiderable magazines, which fell into their hands. A large body of the enemy afterwards advanced to Proſnitz, where Gen. de Ville was with his cavalry, who retired to Predlitz, in order to watch their motions and harraſs them, if they attempted to advance farther. We ſince hear the enemy has occupied Proſnitz with 1500 foot, and are going to form large magazines at Neuſtadt and Sternberg.

The Pruſſian head-quarters are in the neighbourhood of Littau, and by all their diſpoſitions it appears they deſign to lay ſiege to Olmutz, where there are 9 or 10,000 men. Gen. de Zeithen and Gen. Fouquet are ſent out to join the King's army. Ours keeps its former poſition, but will ſhortly remove.

We juſt learn, that 10,000 of the enemy's army have marched from Littau, and encamped at Czelechowitz, where they have joined 8000 men that were there before, under the Prince of Wurtemberg's command, and form together two lines, the ſecond line extending up to the middle of the firſt, and the artillery and reſerve is poſted on an eminence between them. The King, according to the deſerters account, is to come and command this corps, and another under Prince Maurice is to occupy the camp at Littau.

Francfort, May 22. Our laſt letters from Moravia adviſe, that the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies are ſo near each other that ſkirmiſhes daily happen, and that they expect the news of a battle every moment.

Bareith, May 17. The army of the Empire quitted its camp the day before yeſterday, and marched towards Egra, where it is to join the corps commanded by Gen. Serbelloni. The regiments of Warell and Fernthell with two ſquadrons of the Wurtemberg troops, and a detachment of Czeczeni's huſſars, which compoſed the reſerve, put themſelves this day in march by Burneck towards Munchberg, ſo that all our frontiers are left without troops; but we this moment learn that their laſt corps has received orders on the road to turn back and come into their old camp.

Hague, May 24. The Swedes have at length fixed the augmentation of their forces in Pomerania at 10,000 men, of which the firſt diviſion were actually embarked at Carelſcroon on the 25th of laſt month. We have very few letters from Vienna, but in ſome of them it is ſaid that there is already a great ſcarcity in that city, which would have been much more ſenſibly felt, if they had not received a ſupply of ſome hundred buſhels of corn from Ratiſbon. It is given out there, that his Pruſſian Majeſty's army conſiſts but of 24,000 men, which meets with juſt as much credit, as that Marſhal Daun's conſiſts of 70,000.

Bruſſels, May 26. Letters from Dunkirk of the 22d inſt. inform us, that Count de Maillebois, Lieutenant General in the French armies, had been taken up there and conducted to the caſtle of Dourlans in Picardy.

AMERICA.

St. John's Antigua, Feb. 18. The night before laſt, the ſhip Antigua Merchant, Capt. Coulter, was brought into our Road by the private ſhip of war, the Charles, Capt. Pattin. Capt. Coulter ſailed from England in the fleet for the Weſt-Indies, but parted from them a few days after in a ſtorm, and in the Bay of Biſcay had the misfortune to be taken by a French merchantman, who ranſomed him for 3000 guineas. After which he was again ſeized to windward of Barbadoes, by a French privateer, out of whoſe poſſeſſion he was taken by Capt. Pattin.

His Majeſty's ſhips the Buckingham and Cambridge, having, on the 15th ult. chaſed a French privateer under the guns of Fort Royal, and done the enemy conſiderable damage at their fort on Pigeon iſland, which fired on them during the chace, fell in the day following with another veſſel, which took ſhelter under a fort in Grand-Ance-Bay.

On the 17th they diſcovered three others at an anchor under the ſame fort, and concluding from the large flags at their maſt heads that they were privateers, were determined not to let ſlip ſo fair an opportunty of annoying the enemy and protecting our own trade, and accordingly came to a reſolution to cut them out, or deſtroy them.

Upon this the Buckingham made the ſignal for anchoring, her pilot having previouſly declared they might lie near enough in to batter down the fort; for which purpoſe he brought the ſhips to an anchor in thirteen fathom water, greatly to the diſapprobation of Capt. Tyrrel, who apprehended, what he afterwards found to be true, that the diſtance was too great to do proper execution; but as the enemy's fire was by this time very hot, they were obliged to return it, and continued to batter the fort without intermiſſion for four hours.

But Capt. Tyrrel finding the execution inſufficient at the diſtance he then lay, and determined to do the buſineſs effectually, cut his cable, and ordered the Cambridge, under ſail, to work cloſer in: this they were prevented from effecting that night by baffling winds; but keeping cloſe under the land till morning, the Cambridge having the wind firſt, led in, and came to an anchor in eight and a half fathom water; the Buckingham in ſix and a half; both the ſhips having borne the enemy's fire while they were working in, without returning a ſhot.

Being now at the diſtance of half a mile from the fort, the cannonading was exceeding hot on both ſides, attended by heavy vollies of ſmall arms from the enemy, which laſt however were ſoon ſilenced, and in about four hours their guns were diſmounted, and the fort levelled with the ground; three of the veſſels they ſunk, being greatly damaged by their ſhot, and kept the fourth for a tender.

The damage received in this action was very inconſiderable; the Buckingham had but one man killed, ſeven or eight who loſt ſome a leg, ſome an arm, a few others ſlightly wounded; the Cambridge much the ſame. The Officers in both ſhips did their duty; the people acquitted themſelves like men; and ſhewed conduct and diſcipline not inferior to their courage. This the following incident is a proof of: A village, that lay cloſe to the fort, was a ſtrong temptation for farther execution to men already flushed with victory, and they ſollicited warmly to have it deſtroyed; but their Commander replied: 'Gentlemen, it is beneath us to render a 'number of poor people miſerable, by deſtroy-'ing their habitations and little conveniencies 'of life; brave Engliſhmen ſcorn to diſtreſs even 'their enemies when not in arms againſt them:' This prevailed, and ſaved the lives of the innocent villagers; his people anſwered him with three cheers, weighed anchor, and ſailed.

A few days after they took a ſchooner which had put into the ſame bay for protection, and was turned out by the inhabitants; alſo a large privateer having put in there, they ſunk her juſt as the Buckingham was preparing to cut her out.

By information from ſome Dutch veſſels they ſpoke with afterwards, the Captain of the fort, the Captain of the guard, the Captain of one of the privateers, the Engineer, and between 80 and 90 more were deſtroyed. The fort mounted ſeven eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and has rendered Grand-Ance Bay a perpetual neſt of privateers, five of which, together with the fort that protected them, are taken or deſtroyed in this action, to the great detriment of our troubleſome neighbours, and the eminent advantage of the Britiſh trade in the Leeward Iſlands.

St. Chriſtopher's, March 8. On Saturday arrived a French Flag of Truce from Guardaloupe.

The ſame day was ſent in a large Dutch ſhip, called the Frow Margaretta, taken by the Oliver Cromwell, Capt. Reed.

On Sunday was ſent in by the ſame privateer, the Elizabeth, a ſmall privateer belonging to Guardaloupe.

LONDON.

Some new regulations, it is ſaid, will ſoon take place in the Navy, as to the method of promotions; and that the number upon half-pay will be reduced, and put on board the ſhips in ordinary.

We hear that Commodore Geary, at Sheerneſs, is to put to ſea immediately with the Lenox of 74 guns, the Shrewſbury of 74, and the Rippon of 60, with orders to join the grand fleet on the expedition under Lord Anſon.

Sir Blexton Conyers, Bart. and Capt. Gardiner, are to command the Marines, and to rank as Lieutenant Colonels of foot.

Saturday ſailed the ſquadron under the command of Lord Anſon, Sir Edward Hawke, and Commodore Howe, to St. Helen's, where they remain; and Sunday the tranſports followed, where they all now are, waiting for a wind. All the Pilots for the French Coaſt, that were at Portſmouth and Plymouth are on board the fleet. The ſquadron conſiſts of the following

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Royal George	100	Lord Anſon, Capt. Campbell
Ramilies	90	Sir Edward Hawke, Capt. Taylor
Neptune	90	James Galbraith
Duke	90	Thomas Hanway
Barfleur	90	Samuel Graves
Newark	80	William Holbourne
Magnanime	80	Henry Jervis Porter
Eſſex	70	Commodore Howe, Capt. Dorrill
Norfolk	70	John Bentley
Chicheſter	70	Will. Saltrin Willett
Alcide	64	James Douglas
Duc d'Aquitaine	64	Hon. Waſhing. Shirley
Intrepide	64	Edward Pratten
Fougueux	64	Joſeph Knight
Achilles	60	Hon. Sam. Barrington
Deptford	50	John Holwall
Portland	50	Jervis Mapleſden
Norwich	50	George Darby
FRIGATES.		
Brilliant	36	Hyde Parker
Pallas	36	Archibald Clevland
Active	36	Richard Hughes
Southampton	36	James Gilchriſt
Veſtal	36	Samuel Hood
Arteon	32	Michael Clements
Thames	32	Stephen Colby
Richmond	28	Thomas Hankerſon
Maidſtone	28	Dudley Digges
Tartar	28	John Knight
Roſe	20	Benjamin Clive
Aldborough	20	Taylor Penny
Succeſs	20	Paul Ourry
SLOOPS.		
Swallow	12	Lenderick
Diligence	12	Eaſtwood
Speedwell	12	
FIRESHIPS.		
Salamander	——	Elphinſton
Cormorant	——	Movat
Strombolo	——	Smith
Pluto	——	Johnſon
BOMBS.		
Granada	——	Uvedale
Furnace	——	Williamſon

There are near 150 tranſports, with 20,000 land forces on board, all in the higheſt ſpirits.

The Hawk privateer, a few days before ſhe left Gibraltar, received intelligence of a French ſhip bound from Marſeilles to Martinico, whom ſhe purſued and took, and carried into that place, where Capt. Wilſon left her with another prize he had taken ſome time before.

Twenty-ſeven privateers are fitted out by the French at Guardaloupe, which have taken and carried in there between the 4th and 28th of February laſt the following veſſels, the Fleming, Nichols, from St. Kitt's for Antigua; —— Maclean, from Philadelphia for ditto; Hope, Rogers, from Surinam for Rhode Iſland; John and Charles, Jenkins, from St. Martin's for Barbadoes; Friendſhip, Baker, from Virginia for St. Kitt's; Mary, Wapſhut, from London for ditto; Andrew, Grey, from Antigua for Barbadoes; ——, Gallaſpe, from Boſton for St. Kitt's; Cumming, Burke, from Providence for Barbadoes; Charity, Jones, from Newhaven for Spaniſh Town; Hannah and Molly, Shores, from Montſerrat; Fanny, Hazlewood, from London, for Antigua; Anſon, Jones, from Briſtol, for St. Croix; Hazard, Warner, from Piſcataqua for Antigua.

The Barbara, ——, from Gottenburgh, for the Murray Frith, is taken by the French.

The St. Matthew, Arnoe, from Briſtol for Malaga, is loſt off Malaga.

The packet from England arrived at Antigua the 5th of March, after a ſhort paſſage.

Monday Thomas Wynn, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir John Wynn, Bart. ſet out on his travels.

Monday being the anniverſary of the Reſtoration of the Royal Family, the morning was uſhered in with the ringing of bells; at noon the guns were fired in St. James's Park and the Tower; and the Knights of the Garter, Thiſtle, and Bath, appeared at Court in the Collars of their reſpective Orders.

We hear, that the exporting corn and meal to the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey is under conſideration.

Yeſterday the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Lord Biſhop Elect of Oxford, was inſtalled in the Choir of St. Paul's, Dean of that Cathedral; after which his Lordſhip entertained the Reſidentiaries, Prebendaries, and all the Gentlemen of the Choir, in an elegant manner at dinner in the Chapter-houſe.

On Friday laſt Thomas Cocks was committed to Northampton gaol, charged with having ſtabbed with a butcher's knife James Shakeſpear of Badby, of which wound he is ſince dead.

On Saturday morning a young Gentleman employed a Chairman in Covent Garden to carry a letter and draught for payment, to a Tradeſman in Fenchurch-ſtreet, upon Receipt of which, the Chairman was ſent to the Poultry-Compter, the Draught being forged; but the Principal being afterwards taken, the Chairman was on Monday diſcharged.

Tueſday a ſervant belonging to Mr. Cox, one of the Arts-Maſters of Brideweli, was, by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, committed to the Compter, for embezzling 19l. 1s. out of a large ſum he was entruſted with to pay a bill.

Thurſday, JUNE 1.

Rome, May 6.

THE Duke of Noya arrived here laſt Saturday from Naples on his way to London, with his daughter, who is to be married to Prince Albertini, his Sicilian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Court of England.

Marſeilles, May 7. An Engliſh veſſel is arrived in this harbour, which ſailed from Gibraltar on the 10th of April, having 69 paſſengers on board, among whom were 43 Marine Officers, who were on board the ſhips Foudroyant and Orpheus.

IRELAND.

Corke, May 18. By the advice boat arrived at Kinſale from the Eaſt Indies we are informed, that our affairs in that country are in a very good condition, and that the Indian Nabob is punctually fulfilling his engagements entered into with General Clive.

Dublin, May 23. The Biddeford man of war, Capt. Skinner, ſailed yeſterday in queſt of a large French privateer, lately cruizing near the harbour of Londonderry.

COUNTRY-NEWS.

Newcaſtle, May 27. Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, Lord George Beauclerk's firſt battalion came in here from the North, to relieve the ſecond battalion of General Bockland's regiment, which is marched for Rocheſter.

Yeſterday we were informed from Shields, that a French frigate privateer has taken ſeven ſhips cloſe upon this coaſt, but have not yet got their names, and ſent them all for ſome port in Norway.

We hear from Stockton, that ſeven or eight ſhips have been taken by the above frigate ſince Monday; ſhe lies off Ridcur under Engliſh colours, and brings too ſhips, as if wanting to impreſs their hands. She ranſoms none.

LONDON.

A Liſt of the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, and Agents, of the Fifteen New Regiments of Foot.

Colonels.	*Lieut. Colonels.*	*Majors.*	*Agents.*
61 Elliott	Barlow	Teeſdale	Fither
62 Strode	Jennings, *Loudon's*	Higginſon	Ditto
63 Watſon	Debriſay, *Hodgſon's*	Trollope	Adair
64 Barrington	Fym	Ball	Fiſher
65 Armiger	Salt	Delgarno	Calcraft
66 Sandford	Phillips	Beatſ. *Foliot's*	Ditto
67 Wolfe	Robinſon	Mac Dowall	Fiſher
68 Lumſton	Adey	Napier	Calcraft
69 Colvil	Browne (*of Stuart's*	Martin	Wilſon
70 Parſlow	C. Vignoles	Pigott	Calcraft
71 Petitot	Tayler	Murray	Ditto
72 Richmond	Wilkinſon, *Grey's*	Preſcott	Adair
73 Brown	Fleming	Shirley	Guerin
74 Talbot	Maſters	Maule	Roſs
75 Boſcawen	Wren	Stuart *of Roſs's*	Poumais

A large Dutch ſhip, laden with proviſions and ſtores from Bourdeaux, ſaid firſt to be bound to Amſterdam, and now to Euſtatia (for both which places it is ſaid ſhe has clearances) is ſent into Briſtol by the Penelope privateer.

The Huſſar man of war has taken the Mary Magdalen, of and from Bourdeaux for Canada, with ſtores, and ſent her into Plymouth.

The Galant, from Bourdeaux to Quebeck, laden with flour, pork, brandy, &c. is taken by the Anſon and Conſtantine Privateers of Briſtol, and ſent into that Port. She had been diſmaſted in a gale of wind off the Weſtern Iſlands, and was putting back to refit when ſhe was taken.

The Veteran privateer of London, Capt. Talbot, has taken the Young Pierre, of Bourdeaux, laden with wine and brandy, and brought her into Cork.

The St. Andrew privateer of Briſtol, has taken the L'Hannar of Dunkirk, laden with ſalt, brandy and rice, for Canada, and brought her into Cork.

The Magnifique French man of war of 74 guns, which ſailed for Louiſbourg in January laſt, was driven off that coaſt, and is come back in a very ſickly condition, having buried 300 men.

On the 4th inſtant ſailed from Ferrol three Spaniſh men of war of the line, and in a few days four more were to follow them to Cadiz; their deſtination is not known.

The Cape Coaſt, Brown, arrived from Briſtol at Manna on the coaſt of Africa, on the 12th of January laſt, and the Two Siſters, Courie, from Bonny, paſſed by there five weeks before.

The Royal Anne, Thompſon, from London, arrived at Charles-Town, South-Carolina, the 17th of April laſt.

Beſides the Bill to explain and amend the late Militia Act, and the hundred thouſand pounds voted by the honourable Houſe of Commons for the payment of the men, we are informed that a Bill has likewiſe paſſed that Houſe to direct the Time and Manner of iſſuing ſuch Pay.

Should theſe Acts receive the concurrence of the other Houſe of Parliament, it is hoped, by every well wiſher to the proſperity of this country, that the enemies to it will now be deprived of the means they uſed the laſt year to prejudice the minds of the ignorant part of mankind againſt ſo ſalutary a law.

By a letter from the North we are informed, that Miſs Revel, daughter of the late —— Revel, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners of the Victualling-office, a fortune upwards of 200,000l. was lately married in Scotland to Capt. Warren of the guards, a Gentleman of family and good fortune.

Friday, June 2.

LONDON.

LOrd Loudon is arrived at Portſmouth in the Hampſhire man of war. She ſailed from New-York the 3d of May; and the ſame day they left that place the tranſports ſailed for Halifax to join Admiral Boſcawen, who is ſafe arrived there.

The Nelly's Reſolution privateer of London, Capt. Smith, has taken a large ſhip, calling herſelf a Dutchman, of near 600 tons, bound to Marſeilles, laden with coffee, ſugar, indigo, and great quantities of French Eaſt-India goods.

A French ſchooner with ſugar, is taken by the Fame and Minerva privateers, and carried into Jerſey.

The Cork Packet, Evans, is arrived at Briſtol from Cork, who brings advice that yeſterday ſevennight the St. Andrew privateer, Captain Olave, ſent in there a large Dutch ſhip of 400 tons from Bourdeaux to Canada. She has alſo retaken and ſent into Crookhaven the John, Byrne, from Briſtol to Cadiz, Gibraltar and Alicant, which ſhe retook.

The Briſtol privateer, Capt. Shaw, has retaken and brought into Crookhaven, a ſhip with 260 hogſheads of ſugar, bound from St. Kit's to London, the ſhip belong to Pool.

The Lockhart privateer of Briſtol, has taken and ſent in there, a Dutch ſhip laden with brandy from one port of France to another.

The Anſon, Jones, from Briſtol and Corke, for Santa Cruz, is taken in the Weſt Indies by a French privateer.

The Liberty and Property, Egar, from Belfaſt for Barbadoes, is taken and carried into Guardaloupe.

The Santiſſimo from Venice is arrived at Briſtol; ſhe ſailed from Gibraltar about five weeks ago, in company with the Leghorn fleet, in all 40 ſail, under convoy of one 50 and two 20 gun ſhips, which ſhe parted with a week after ſhe left Gibraltar.

On Sunday evening an alarm of fire was made on board his Majeſty's ſhip Eſſex at St. Helen's, and ſeveral boats were going to their aſſiſtance, but the Commander ordered them to keep off, and declared, if any of the company offered to leave the ſhip, he would directly blow them all up; which, in all probability, ſaved the lives of great numbers of perſons who would have ſunk the boats they might have hoped to eſcape in; the fire was ſoon extinguiſhed, and did very little damage.

Yeſterday at a Court of Common-council held at Guildhall, it was agreed, That the fines paid for the future by perſons excuſed ſerving the Office of Sheriff of the city of London and the county of Middleſex, ſhall be applied towards building a bridge from Blackfryars to the oppoſite ſhore; upon the queſtion's being put, there appeared 107 for, and 67 againſt it.

The waggon which was burnt the 20th inſt. in the evening, on Saliſbury-Plain, was loaded with the whole rich wardrobe, ſcenery, and apparatus of the Bath Theatre; beſides the entire property, wearing apparel, *jewels*, &c. of each performer belonging to it. Some miles before the waggon reached Saliſbury, a ſervant of the theatre told the driver that the wheel would take fire, intreating him to ſtop and unload; but the fellow ſtill perſiſted on his way, and gave for reaſon, that he had drove twelve miles with his wheels ſmoaking. About three miles from that city, the flame burſt out, and, before ten boxes could be preſerved, the whole waggon was conſumed. The Proprietors loſs extends to their whole wardrobe, (except one cheſt) all the ſcenes, and every other material—That of the Performers (for the moſt part) to all, but the cloaths in immediate wear. The whole damage is ſaid to amount to 2000 l.

On Tueſday night an accident happened at a ſtore-cellar, the back of the Eagle and Child Alehouſe in Pall-Mall: About a fortnight ago forty butts of beer were put into this cellar, and left unſtopt, and a Cooper belonging to Mrs. Hucks went down to put them to rights; but he ſtaying long, the people called to him, and receiving no anſwer, one Wat Baily, a Chairman, went down and found him lying on the ground, and in endeavouring to help him up, fell down dead by him. Their bodies were drawn up by hooks; the Cooper was not quite dead, and was blooded, but expired immediately. An experiment was tried on Wedneſday by letting down a dog, which fell down directly, and if it had not been drawn up again, would have expired.

PREFERMENTS.

Dr. Hume, Biſhop of Briſtol, elected Dean of St. Paul's in the room of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and his Lordſhip was inſtalled in that cathedral, with the uſual ceremonies.

The Rev. Mr. Richard Francis, B. A. to the rectory of Mixton, with the chapel of Ardley in the county of Nottingham and dioceſe of York.

The Univerſity of Oxford have conferred the degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the Rev. Mr. Douglas, of Baliol College, Rector of High Ercal, in the county of Salop.

Simon Collins, M. A. to the Rectory of Drayton Baſſet, in the county of Stafford.

The Rev. Thomas Jones M. A. to the Rectory of Cornwell in Oxfordſhire.

The Rev. Richard Forreſter, M. A. of Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Counteſs Dowager of Tankerville, to the vicarage of Aſhurell, in Hertfordſhire; with the rectory of Little Eaſton, in Eſſex.

The Rev. John Dukair, M. A. to the Living of Horley in Glouceſterſhire, together with his other Preferment in the ſame county.

Rev. Mr. Charles Battely to the Rectory of Wetherden, in the county of Suffolk.

Thomas Smith, D. D. to hold the Rectory of Codford St. Mary, together with the Vicarage of Swindon in the county of Wilts.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinſon, M. A. late of Queen's College, Oxford, was elected Maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool of Queen Elizabeth's, at Wakefield, on the reſignation of the Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. John Wade choſen Drum Major to the Artillery Company, in the room of Mr. Eedes, deceaſed.

BIRTHS.

The Lady of James Digges la Touche, Eſq; Dublin Merchant, Hatton garden, of a ſon.

The Lady of the Hon. General Waldegrave, of two daughters, at her houſe at Kenſington.

MARRIAGES.

The Hon. Mr. Juſtice Robinſon, of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench in Ireland, to Miſs Elizabeth Martin.

George Shelvocke, Eſq; Secretary of the General Poſt Office, to Mrs. Jackſon, a Widow Lady.

Richard Aſton of the Middle Temple, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council, to Lady Williams, of the Lodge in Herefordſhire, Widow of the late Sir David Williams, of Langoyd Caſtle in the county of Brecknock, Bart.

John Egerton, Eſq; Merchant, to Miſs Chandler, of Cheapſide.

Charles Hyat, Eſq; of Jamaica, to Miſs Amelia Sparks, of Cheſſea.

James Penyfield, Eſq; to Miſs Fox, of Rowhampton.

Samuel Farrer, of Longbridge, Eſq; aged 87, to Miſs Sally Fither of Warwick, aged 18.

The Rev. Mr. Hewgill, Rector of the two churches of Great Smeaton and Little Smeaton, in the county of York, to Miſs Thornicroft, of Duke-Street, Groſvenor-Square.

Mr. Michal Gano, jun. of Cheſſea, to Miſs Sukey Ballingham, of Sunbury.

Mr. Sherſon, Apothecary in Holborn, to Miſs Peggy Morris, daughter of Mr. Morris in Lime-ſtreet.

Mr. Johnſon, late maſter of the Crown in Deptford, to Mrs. Seabrooke, miſtreſs of the Dover Caſtle inn in the ſaid town.

Mr. Cooke, one of the Gentlemen of the Choir, and Maſter of the ſinging b[illegible] to Miſs Jackſon of the General Poſt-office in Lombard-ſtreet.

DEATHS.

Chriſtopher Trotter Eſq; in Fenchurch ſtreet, a young Gentleman of fortune in Barbadoes.

John Philipps ſen. Eſq; the oldeſt Alderman of Carmarthen, many years General Receiver of the Land Tax for South Wales.

Peter Champion, Eſq; at Croydon, in Surry.

Richard Lloyd, Eſq; of Old Hall, Montgomeryſhire. He had ſerved the Office of High Sheriff of Radnorſhire, and was one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county.

The Rev. Mr. Studley, many years Rector of Acton Burnell in Shropſhire.

The Rev. Mr. William Lewis, one of the Lecturers of St. Andrew Holborn.

Mr. Baily, Student of Magdalen College.

Mr. Stewart, Maſter of the Blue-Anchor-Inn in Little Britain.

Mr. Joſeph Hill, Shopkeeper in Hereford.

Mr. Ball, Upholſterer, and Deputy-maſter of the Revels under Solomon Dayrolles, Eſq;

Mr. James Hopkins, at Tenby, in the county of Pembroke, one of the Proprietors of the Coal Works, and a Merchant of that town.

Mr. John Hogg, late Collector of the Ceſs at Edinburgh.

Mr. Weſt, Cabinet-maker and Upholſterer, in King-ſtreet, Covent-garden.

Mr. Simon Wood, at his houſe in Queen-ſtreet.

Mr. Wm Stewart, Carcaſe-Butcher in Carnaby-market, of a violent fit of coughing.

Miſs Betſy Plimpton, in Tower-ſtreet.

Mrs. Chambers, relict of Mr. Chambers, late an Attorney at Hackney.

Mrs. Elizabeth Torin, in St. Stephen's Walbrook, ſiſter to the late Mr. Samuel Torin.

Mrs. Philips, a Widow Lady, at Knightſbridge.

Mrs. Smith, of Hillingdon, Middleſex.

A Liſt of NEW BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, &c. *publiſhed this Week.*

POETRY.

Avon. A Poem in three books. 3 s.

A Rhapſody in the Houſe of Commons. 6 d.

HISTORY.

Hiſtory of London Bridge. To which is added a deſcription of the other Bridges on the Thames, and a plan of thoſe deſigned to be built. 1s. 6d.

Nat. Hiſt. of Cornwall, by W. Borlaſe, M. A.

An Extract out of Pauſanias, concerning the Statues, &c. in Greece in his time. 4s. 6d.

LAW.

The Abridgement of Equity, Vol. II.

PHYSICK *and* SURGERY.

A Second Letter concerning an extraordinary phyſical tranſaction at Eton. 6d.

Hiſtory of Phyſick, by J. Freind, M. D. 10s.

Caſes in Surgery, by B. Gooch. 1s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Select Letters of Archbiſhop Leighton.

The Art of Land Meaſuring, by J. Gray. 5s.

A Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures of Geo. Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. 6s.

Enarratio et Comparatio Doctrinarum moralium Epicuri et Stoicorum, a J. Foſter A.M. Diſſertatio quæ præmium retulit Cantab. 6d.

PRINTS.

A New Variation Chart, by W. Mountaine.

A New Map of Germany, by R. Bennet. 1s.

Ornamental Architecture. 6s.

MUSICK.

Six Italian Canzonets, and a Duet, by Mr Ruth.

The Muſes Choice in two books, 1s. 6d. each.

Some Account of the Trial of William Barnard *for ſending threatning Letters to the Duke of* Marlborough.

WILLIAM BARNARD was indicted, for that he with force and arms *, did ſend a certain letter in writing, with a fictitious name, to the moſt noble Charles Duke of Marlborough.

The Duke of Marlborough *ſworn.*

I received this letter from an unknown hand, dated the 29th of November, and directed to me, appointing me to meet the writer on a certain ſpot in Hyde-park.

The letter read.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, *with care and ſpeed.*

" My Lord, xxviiii November.

" AS ceremony is an idle thing upon moſt occaſions, more eſpecially to perſons in my ſtate of mind, I ſhall proceed immediately to acquaint you, with the motive and end of addreſſing this epiſtle to you, which is equally intereſting to us both. You are to know, then, that my preſent ſituation in life is ſuch, that I ſhould prefer annihilation to a continuance in it: deſperate diſeaſes require deſperate remedies; and you are the man I have pitched upon, either to make me or to unmake yourſelf. As I never had the honour to live among the great, the tenor of my propoſals will not be very courtly; but let that be an argument to enforce the belief of what I am now going to write. It has employed my invention for ſome time to find out a method to deſtroy another, without expoſing my own life: that I have accompliſhed, and defy the law. Now for the application of it: I am deſperate and muſt be provided for; you have it in your power; it is my buſineſs to make it your inclination to ſerve me; which you muſt determine to comply with, by procuring me a genteel ſupport for my life, or your own will be at a period, before this ſeſſions of Parliament is over. I have more motives than one for ſingling you out upon this occaſion; and I give you this fair warning, becauſe the means I ſhall make uſe of are too fatal to be eluded by the power of phyſick. If you think this of any conſequence, you will not fail to meet the Author on Sunday next at ten in the morning, or on Monday (if the weather ſhould be rainy on Sunday) near the firſt tree beyond the ſtile in Hyde Park, in the foot walk to Kenſington: Secreſy and compliance may preſerve you from a double danger of this ſort; as there is a certain part of the world where your death has more than been wiſhed for upon other motives. I know the world too well to truſt this ſecret in any breaſt but my own; a few days determine me your friend or enemy. FELTON.

" You will apprehend that I mean you ſhould be alone, and depend upon it that a diſcovery of any artifice in this affair will be fatal to you, my ſafety is inſured by my ſilence, for confeſſion only can condemn me."

I went to the place at the time appointed. It was at the firſt tree near the ſtyle in Hyde Park in the way to Kenſington, at the end of the Serpentine water, betwixt that water and a little pond. I was there ſome time, and ſaw no body ſtop that I could ſuſpect to be the perſon; upon which I was going away; but as I came to Hyde Park corner, I turned my horſe and ſaw a perſon ſtand loitering and looking at the water over the bridge. This was, I believe, within twenty yards of the tree; and this induced me to go back again. I rode up to the perſon very gently, and paſſed by him once or twice, expecting him to ſpeak to me; he did not: I made him a bow, and aſked him if he had ſomething to ſay to me? he ſaid *No, I don't know you.* I ſaid, I am the Duke of Marlborough; now you know me, I imagine you have ſomething to ſay to me; he ſaid, *No, I have not.* Then I rode away. I had piſtols before me.

Queſt. Had your Grace any great coat on?

Duke. No, my ſtar might eaſily be ſeen.

Q. Does your Grace ſee any body here that you ſaw there.

D. It was the priſoner at the bar. A day or two after, I cannot be ſure whether it was the next day or the day after that, I received a ſecond letter. (Read.)

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

" My Lord,

YOU receive this as an acknowledgement of your punctuality as to the time and place of meeting on Sunday laſt; though it was owing to you, that it anſwered no purpoſe. The pageantry of being armed, and the enſign of your order, were uſeleſs, and too conſpicuous; you needed no attendant; the place was not calculated for miſchief, nor was any intended. If you walk in the weſt iſle of Weſtminſter-Abbey, towards eleven o'clock on Sunday next, your ſagacity will point out the perſon whom you will addreſs, by aſking his company to take a turn or two with you. You will not fail, on enquiry, to be acquainted with the name, and place of abode; according to which directions, you will pleaſe to ſend two or three hundred pound Bank notes the next day, by the penny poſt. Exert not your curioſity too early; it is in your power to make me grateful on certain terms. I have friends who are faithful; but they do not bark before they bite.

" I am, &c. &c. F."

I went to Weſtminſter-Abbey at the time the letter appointed. I ſaw the perſon I had ſeen before in Hyde-park, and another perſon: they came in and looked on the monuments. I went and ſtood by them, but the priſoner ſaid nothing to me. Soon after they both went towards the choir; the priſoner turned back, but did not ſpeak to me. Then I aſked him if he had any thing to ſay to me? He ſaid, *No, my Lord.* I ſaid, Sure you have; he ſaid, *No, my Lord.* He walked up and down one ſide the iſle, and I the other, to give him a little more time; but he did not ſpeak. Then I went away out at the great door, and left him in the Abbey. I looked back, to ſee if he watched me going out, but I did not ſee him.

Soon after I received another letter, this is it:

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

" My LORD,

I Am fully convinced you had a companion on Sunday. I interpret it as owing to the weakneſs of human nature; but ſuch proceeding is far from being ingenuous, and may produce bad effects, whilſt it is impoſſible to anſwer the end propoſed. You will ſee me again ſoon, as it were by accident, and may eaſily find where I go to; in conſequence of which, by being ſent to, I ſhall wait on your Grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converſe in whiſpers. You will likewiſe give your honour, upon meeting, that no part of the converſation ſhall tranſpire. Theſe, and the former terms complied with, enſure your ſafety. My revenge, in caſe of non-compliance (or any ſcheme to expoſe me) will be ſlower, but not leſs ſure, and ſtrong ſuſpicion the utmoſt that can poſſibly enſue upon it, while the chances would be ten-fold againſt you. You will poſſibly be in doubt after the meeting, but it is quite neceſſary the outſide ſhould be a maſk to the in. The family of the *Bloods* is not extinct, though they are not in my ſcheme."

At about two months after the receipt of this, I received another Letter, this is it.

To his Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

" *May it pleaſe your Grace,*

I have reaſon to believe that the ſon of one Barnard, a Surveyor in Abingdon Buildings, Weſtminſter, is acquainted with ſome ſecrets that nearly concern your ſafety; his father is now out of town, which will give you an opportunity of queſtioning him more privately: it would be uſeleſs to your Grace, as well as dangerous to me, to appear more publickly in this affair. *Your ſincere friend,*

ANONYMOUS.

" He frequently goes to Story's-gate Coffee-houſe."

There is no date to this letter. About a week after I received this Letter, I ſent to the Coffee-houſe, by Mr. Merrick, who told me he found Mr. Barnard there, and that he ſaid, What could the Duke of Marlborough want with him? He had ſpoke with him once in Hyde-Park, and another time in Weſtminſter-Abbey. The meſſenger told me, he ſaid he would wait on me, which he did at Marlborough-houſe, about half an hour after ten o'clock, I think, on the Friday following.

Priſoner. It was Thurſday, my Lord.

D. of Marlb. I cannot be ſure as to the day. When he came in, I knew, at firſt ſight, it was the ſame perſon that I had ſeen in the Park, and in the Abbey. I deſired him to walk with me into a room, and immediately ſhut the door. When we were in. I aſked him as before; he ſaid *he had nothing to ſay to me.* Then I told him of the laſt Letter I received, that it mentioned his name, and that he knew ſomething concerning my ſafety. He ſaid, *he knew nothing of it.* Then I recapitulated all the Letters, beginning with the firſt, and remarked to him, that it was ſtrange to me, that a man that wrote ſo very correct, without falſe Engliſh in any ſhape, ſhould be guilty of ſo low an action; he ſaid, *A man may be very learned and very poor.* I then took notice of the ſecond Letter, and ſaid there muſt be ſomething very odd in the man; he ſaid, *I imagine the man muſt be mad.* I ſaid, he ſeems ſurprized that I ſhould have piſtols. Said he, *I was ſurprized to ſee your Grace with piſtols, and your Star on.* I ſaid, why was you ſurprized at that? His anſwer was, after ſtopping a moment, *It was ſo cold a day, I wondered you had not a great coat on.* Then I afterwards ſhewed him the Letter again where his name was mentioned, and walked with him to the window, and as I read it, when I came to that part where it ſaid his father was out of town; he ſaid, *It is very odd, my Father was then out of town.* I ſaid nothing to him of that, though it ſtruck me a good deal, as there was no date to the letter. I ſaid, if your are innocent, it behoves you much more than me to find out the Author of thoſe Letters, particularly the laſt, for it was an attempt to blaſt his character behind his back; he ſeemed to give me a ſmile, and away he went. I did not apprehend him then.

[It muſt be obſerved, though it is not mentioned in the Tryal, that theſe Letters were all written in imitation of print. So that no proof could be drawn from likeneſs of hands.]

The following witneſſes for the proſecution only confirmed the Duke's evidence. Mr. Merrick, who was ſent to the Coffee-houſe, declared, that he received the meſſage with ſurprize but no fear, and delayed to wait on the Duke, only becauſe he was going out of town.

One Marſden, who apprehended him with a ſummons, declared confuſedly, that, at Mr. Fielding's, he talked of a place to be given him by the Duke of Marlborough.

Then the priſoner's father, and other's, at-

* How a man can ſend a letter with *force and arms*, let the Lawyers determine.

teſted, that on the day when he met the Duke, he was ſent on an errand thro' the Park; that he dined that day at his uncle's, with much company, at Kenſington; and, with great ſurprize, talked of the interview.

Then one Mr. Greenwood gave his teſtimony, that when they met the Duke in the Abbey, they were to walk, by Greenwood's invitation, in the Park, and that Greenwood importuned him, without any deſire, as it appeared, of his own, to ſtep into the Abbey; where, obſerving the Duke of Marlborough, whom Barnard, being near-ſighted, did not know again, to eye them with great attention, he withdrew, that they might talk at leiſure, if he had any thing to ſay. Of this interview, as well as of the former, he uſed to talk (as many witneſſes atteſted) with great careleſſneſs.

Mr. Ford, who went with Mr. Fielding to examine him at the priſon, witneſſed, that he delivered his keys with great readineſs. Many perſons of rank atteſted to his character: His condition appeared to be eaſy, and his proſpects good. *He was acquitted.*

From the MONITOR, *May* 27.

IF we review the Ad——n of thoſe, who, for many years, pretended to manage the intereſt of the nation, we ſhall find them ſo ſecret that no man will venture to ſay, he could form the moſt diſtant conjecture of any plan, ſyſtem, or rule of conduct laid down or purſued for bringing either war or negociations to a happy iſſue. . . . .

Our fleet and army, that ſhould have been employed in the defence of the Britiſh intereſt in the Mediterranean, were kept at home under the terrors of an invaſion with flat-bottomed boats. Our colonies were threatened with utter deſolation; our navigation and commerce were almoſt at a ſtand, and the enemy inſulted us upon our own coaſts. The French ſucceeded in every undertaking, and we failed in almoſt every meaſure. Their deſigns, however improbable, were carried ſmoothly into execution; whilſt ours, with every circumſtance on their ſide that uſed to enſure ſucceſs, moſt lamentably miſcarried. And that nation, which was always the miſtreſs of the ſeas, and the terror of her enemies, would have become the dupe of a faction and the contempt of the whole earth, had not there ariſen a man whoſe abilities make him the admiration, and his virtues the delight of mankind. . . . .

Domeſtic ſecurity was firſt provided for by him in ſuch a manner, as to leave us at liberty to act by ſea and land, as the exigence of affairs might require. America was his next care, which has already felt the advantages of his wiſe adminiſtration. Our German friends have received ſufficient aid: and he is now meditating an invaſion of that country, which has ſo often terrified former Miniſtries by their preparations to invade this iſland with flat-bottomed boats.

Nothing more remains to complete our happineſs than to carry theſe Councils into execution with vigour and fidelity. And from all appearances we have great hopes of ſucceſs. It cannot be ſuſpected that there is ſuch another Admiral living, as he that loſt Minorca: nor that ſuch an army will be ever truſted to a General, whoſe fears grew out of ſand hills. A firſt Lord of the Admiralty will never return with the news of his own miſcarriage, and a Marlborough at the head of our troops cannot fail of ſtriking terror amongſt the French. . . .

Tho' it is certain words can give no addition of courage to men, or that they are able to render a ſlothful army ſtout, or cowardly numbers valiant; yet, I preſume, the Noblemen and Gentlemen who go as Volunteers, for the honour of their country, and to provoke emulation for martial actions; or thoſe who receive their country's pay in this expedition, will not be diſpleaſed, ſhould I remind them of the vaſt expence, with which that fleet and army is fitted out: of the diſhonour and loſs brought upon the nation by the neglect and inactivity of thoſe, ſent to the relief of Mahon, and to attack Rochefort: of the diſgrace, that a paultry excuſe muſt bring upon themſelves, ſhould any ſpeculative fears of danger be ſo mingled with their Councils, as to render their ſervice abortive. . . Remember, when you are ſet on the enemy's ſhore, there will be no way to glory, but what your ſwords muſt open.

Permit me to exhort this flower of the Britiſh arms: "Be reſolute and prepared to meet danger like Britiſh heroes: and when you are ready to encounter, remember that you carry honour, glory and liberty, and your country in your hands. If you conquer, all things will be ſecure: our colonies will be delivered from ſpoil, bloodſhed, and deſtruction: our commerce from interruption: our navigation from piracy. But ſhould you turn your backs before you have tried the courage of your enemies, all the world will take part againſt us; for they never can hope to find friends to protect them, who cannot ſhelter themſelves under their own arms.

The Occaſional QUERIST.

To the AUTHOR *of the* UNIVERSAL CHRONICLE.

SIR,

SINCE I appeared laſt in this Paper, a portion of my time has been employed in viſiting our houſes of Publick Entertainment about Town, and the Queſtion to be propoſed this Day is, *Whether ſome of thoſe which were intended as places of relaxation for honeſt ſober Cits, and their Wives and Daughters, are not, for want of a proper regulation, made Schools of Immorality, Affectation and Impertinence; not from any Indecency or Miſbehaviour in the People who keep the Houſes, but from thoſe who reſort to them?*

Among the Gentlemen, ſome go to drink their Glaſs, and waſh down the fatigues of the Day, ſome to ſmoak for the benefit of the Plantations, and others, as I have done, to remark: All which is mighty well: But there are not a few who frequent theſe places, *to play the Buck*, as they call it, to ſtare the Ladies out of Countenance, or to ſay and do ſuch indecent things, as they would be aſhamed of were they known.

Among the Ladies, ſome go to drink Tea and regale their Infant Generation; ſome to know how to juſtify their Hoods and Handkerchiefs; ſome only to ſee, and be ſeen, which is all right (only thoſe who go to be ſeen ſo often that nobody will look at them, act, methinks, a little imprudently) but there are others who go to give themſelves ſuch airs as are not to be tolerated in Women of Senſe and Diſcretion. *O ſhocking!* ſays a Lady who ſat by me yeſterday, *do not talk to me of the polite Company; I have looked all round, and I am ſure, I ſee nobody of Character but Mrs. W—— the Tobacconiſt.* But this piece of affectation and impertinence I ſhall forgive much ſooner, than a Lady who ſat by me at the laſt Rehearſal, and laughed louder than the organ.

To remedy theſe evils would be an Herculean labour; for a man might as well attempt to clean the Augean ſtable, as to purge theſe Communities from froth and affectation. That it is not in the power of the Maſters of theſe houſes to chuſe their own Company is certain; the Experiment has been often tried, and as often proved abortive. I remember an honeſt Man once opened a *Hop* for the Amuſement of Gentlemen and Ladies, and being deſirous to have none but good Company, publiſhed the following Advertiſement:

For the Lovers of graceful Dancing.

"On Monday next, being Eaſter-Monday, will be opened at ****, a long room well furniſhed, and provided with a good band of muſic, for the entertainment of Gentlemen and Ladies of Character.

N. B. No Ladies in ſtuff-gowns to be admitted."

Yet the ſtuff-gowns came as well as the bag-wigs, and the good well-meaning man, was obliged to admit all, or ſhut up his houſe.

There is no remedy, therefore, to be ſought here; but I'll tell you what might be done, and perhaps to good purpoſe; Parents, Maſters, and Miſtreſſes, whenever they let looſe their children and ſervants, might give them this caution, That wherever they came, and into whatever company, they ſhould always behave with decency and good manners — And, to inforce this conduct, I would have every houſe of ſuch public reſort furniſhed with a *Buſby* (an inſtrument not unlike a poſtilion's whip) and with two men who ſhould attend at the door under the denomination of Scavengers. Things thus provided, whenever a Gentleman loſt all ſenſe of decency, or, from his impertinent airs, became obnoxious, any one of the company ſhould be at liberty to call for the *Buſby*; and if any Lady threw off the deportment of Modeſty, and put on the graces and airs of a Miſs of the Town, it ſhould be lawful to ſend for the Scavenger.

A Propoſal to prevent the ſpoiling of Wool in marking of Sheep.

THE quantity of Wool that is yearly ſpoiled, to the amount of a great value, by marking ſheep with iron letters, dipped in pitch, which a few years ſince occaſioned an applicaplication to Parliament for a remedy; and the reward offered by the Premium Society, who very laudably encourage the promoting of uſeful diſcoveries and improvements, lately led my thoughts to attempt a remedy for ſo great and waſteful an inconvenience, viz. by ſtamping a plain viſible mark on the forehead of ſheep, where moſt of them have only ſhort hair, on a great part of the face; and when there is a little wool it may be ſheared off before the impreſſion of the letters is made.

And, in order to make a trial, I had two iron letters made, viz. *W. R.* the initial letters of William Redford, a Farmer at Teddington near Hampton-Court; whoſe ſheep were to be thus marked. The letters were two inches and a quarter high, and the ſtrokes three eighths of an inch broad: They were united at a proper diſtance, by being fixed to a forked iron handle, as the common marking irons are made. Breadthwiſe their outſides were three inches and one fourth diſtant: and the ſtroke of the *W* which was next to *R*, was made a part of the *R*, its rounding and lower ſtroke being annexed to it; which method may be uſed with ſeveral other thus united letters, whereby there will be more room for larger letters, and a greater breadth of the ſtrokes.

The black-colouring compoſition was made as follows, viz. thirty-two ſpoons full or ſixteen ounces of burnt oil, which is to be had cheap at the colour ſhops, an ounce and an half of lamp black, and two ounces of litharge of lead, which ſoon promotes the drying of the oil. As a thin ſkin or bubble is apt to ſpread over the circular part of the *R*, that muſt be broke by the tip of a finger or ſmall ſtick, before the impreſſion is made, which is done with cold ointment.

Every new owner of ſheep, may with ſciſſars clip off the former mark, and put his own on.

Should any of this marking by accident remain with the wool, it will not diſcolour it, or ſtain the reſt of the wool, as pitch is too apt to do, when ſmelted in the hot liquor in which the wool is ſcoured.

As the uſual ſheep-ſhearing time approaches, it is to be hoped that this method is communicated to the public ſoon enough to prevent the ſpoiling of much wool this year, and that the good effects of this method will, for the future, bring it into general practice, becauſe pitchy wool will not yield ſo good a price as that which has no pitch in it.

SHAKESPEARE PARODIED.

TO part, or not to part?—That is the queſtion.—
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind, to ſuffer
The tears and ſtrugglings of a fond adieu;
Or to take arms, and march by beat of drum,
And by avoiding end them?—To ſteal a march—
No more; and by that ſtealth, to ſay, we end
The heart-ach, and the thouſand ſad lamentings
That paſſion prompts to; 'tis a ſeparation
Devoutly to be wiſhed. To ſteal a march—
To meet perhaps no more; ay, there's the rub—
For in a ſoldier's life what hopes remain,
When we have left the lovely weeping fair,
Muſt give us pauſe.—There's the reſpect
That makes an interview of ſuch dear import.
For who would bear the throbs and pangs of parting,
The ſilent ſorrow, the grief-drowned ſmile,
The ſigh of hapleſs love, the laſt adieu,
The laſt, laſt, diſtant ſignal, and the jeers
The gentle lover of th'obdurate takes,
If he could ſafely promiſe his full heart
A ſecond meeting? Who would madly court
Such piteous ſcenes for me nory to prey on?
But that the dread of ſome GREAT ENTERPRIZE
(That new-diſcover'd title, from whoſe fate
All may not ſafe return) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather brave theſe various ills
Than run the riſque of never meeting more.
Thus women do make triflers of us all:
And thus the brow ereſt, of noble firmneſs,
Is dwindled down to whimpering and tears;
And gallant warriours, of great fire and ſpirit,
When the drum beats to Cælia's cloſet fly,
And loſe themſelves in ſoftneſs.——

[*Literary Magazine.*]

POSTSCRIPT.

Freſh ADVICES.

LONDON.

THE Dutch mails bring advice that Lieutenant-general Count de Maillebois was committed priſoner to the caſtle of Dourlans, in conſequence of the ſentence of a board of Marſhals of France, for preſenting a Memorial, in which he accuſed the Marſhal d'Etrees of neglecting to make a proper uſe of his victory at Haſtenbeck.

They write from Milan, that the Duke of Modena as ſoon as he heard of the Pope's death, ſet out with a detachment of troops to take poſſeſſion of the Dutchy of Ferrara, on which the Houſe of Eſt has an old claim.

By letters from Dreſden we are informed, that the general opinion was there, that the Auſtrian army had marched into Moravia, and that Marſhal Daun will not hazard a battle; and this the rather, becauſe Prince Henry's army, which already amounts to 40,000 men, well provided with every thing, may poſſibly in a ſhort time attempt a very important enterpriſe.

According to ſeveral letters from Mentz, we learn, that M. Daun had gained two marches upon the King of Pruſſia, and had ſo ſurrounded him, that he would not eaſily be able to extricate himſelf; whilſt other letters from the ſame place ſay, that the Pruſſian Monarch was only four leagues diſtant from Olmutz, and that Count Daun had only 20,000 men, which were extremely fatigued by forced marches, and that Marſhal Keith had drawn near the body of troops commanded by General Harſch, to keep a check upon it; and that Prince Frederick of Wirtemberg was in the neighbourhood of Znaim, and had laid all the country under contribution.

Extract of a letter from Weſel, May 26.

'The Count de Clermont has written a circular letter to the Colonels of his army, enjoining them to hold their regiments ready to take the field on the firſt notice. The Engineers and Officers of the train of artillery, who are to ſerve in Soubiſe's army, are ordered to be at Oppenheim by the 10th of next month. A large magazine of hay and oats is forming near Gennep, a little town on the right of the Meuſe, two leagues from Cleves.

'The allied army is in motion on all ſides. It is to aſſemble on the Lippe, and come to encamp in the neighbourhood of Dorſten. Prince Ferdinand's head quarters, which for two months paſt have been at Munſter, were to be transferred yeſterday to the abbey of Nottelen.'

Extract of a letter from Dulmen, May 21.

"Since the return of the Prince of Holſtein from his head quarters at Munſter, the neceſſary meaſures have been taken for encamping the troops under his command. Three bridges have been thrown over the Lippe at Dorſten; which gives reaſon to think, that the army will ſpeedily arrive in theſe parts, eſpecially as it is already in motion on the ſide of Munſter, where Major General M. de Zaſtrow, of the Hanoverian troops, is to remain in garriſon.

"We hear that a large contribution in money has been demanded from the Chapter of that city, and the Clergy of the Biſhoprick.

"The Hereditary Prince of Brunſwick will command in chief the troops of his Father, of which he has been declared Lieutenant-General."

The Ruſſians have ſeized all the boats on the Viſtula, in the neighbourhood of Driſchau, to carry them over that river.

The Swediſh troops at Stralſund diſcover great diſcontent at their not receiving any aſſiſtance from their allies.

Letters from the Dutchy of Bergue bring advice, that not only a great number of towns have been diſcharged from a great part of their contributions, but alſo thoſe which had been exacted from Elberfeldt had been reduced to one ſixth part of what was firſt demanded. The Biſhoprick of Munſter is to furniſh for its quota the ſum of 2,014,000 crowns.

On Thurſday morning the whole fleet, under the command of Lord Anſon, weighed anchor, and ſailed from St. Helens, and at one o'clock, when the poſt came away, they were entirely out of ſight, the wind blowing a fine gale.

We have advice that Admiral Boſcawen with all his fleet, was well the latter end of April laſt off or near Louiſbourg.

PRICE of BREAD.

The Quartern Loaf Wheaten, 6d.
The Quartern Loaf Houſhold, 4d ½.

BANKRUPTS.

Robert Hartley, of New Church, in the Foreſt of Pendle, in Lancaſhire, Mercer and Grocer.
Nicholas Matthias Bartels, of Bearbinder-lane, London, Merchant.
Edward Friend, of St. John-ſtreet, in Middleſex, Linnen draper.
Robert Wilkins, of Trowbridge, in Wiltſhire. Mercer, Linen-Draper, Dealer, and Chapman.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	144	Males	169
Females	157	Females	184
In all	301	In all	353

Decreaſed in the burials this week 45.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Conſumption 69. Convulſions 80. Dropſy 9. Fever 58. Small-pox 21. Teeth 15.

Died of bruiſes 1. Drowned 4. Hanged himſelf 1. Killed by a fall 1. Overlaid 3.

PRICE of STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 121 1-half a 3-4ths. India Stock, 147. South-Sea Stock, 106 1-half. Ditto Old Annuities, 94 5-8ths. Ditto New Annuities, 95 5-8ths. Three per Cent. Bank reduced, 94 3-4ths a 7-8ths. Ditto conſol. 95 3-4ths 7-8ths. Ditto 1726, 95 1-8th. Ditto 1751, 95 1-half. Ditto India Annuities, 94 1-8th. Three 1-half Bank Annuities 1756, 102. Three per Cent. ditto 1757, 95 1-half a 5-8ths. Bank Circulation, 4l. 12s. 6d. Prem. India Bonds, 2l. 18s. Prem. Navy and Victualling Bills, 1 5-8ths Diſc. Life-Annuities 16 3-4ths Years Purchaſe. Lottery Tickets, 12l. 2s. 6d. Script. 1758, 102 1-half a 103.

PRICE of GRAIN at the following MARKETS, viz.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peaſe	Rye
London,	30s to 37s	16s to 21s	16s to 19s 6d	22s to 25s 6d	22s to 32s	22s to 23s
Oxford,	10l 15s to 13l 12s	25s to 27s 6d	19s to 23s	30s to 36s	31s to 35s	
Abingdon,	12l to 15l 58 load	26s 6d to 30s	17s to 22s 6d	32s to 35s	30s to 42s 6	
Farnham,	9l 2s 6d to 12l	27s to 30s	22s 6d to 25s	37s to 39s	39s to 40s	
Baſingſtoke,	9l 9s to 11l	27s to 28s	21s to 24s	37s to 38s	37s to 39s	
Henley,	9l to 12l	24s to 29s	22s to 24s	30s to 35s	29s to 38s	
Reading,	9l 15s to 11l 7s 6d	24s to 29s	23s to 28s	32s to 36s	35s to 38s	
Warminſter,	44s to 61s quar.	27s to 29s	18s to 29s	34s to 50s	34s to 42s	
Devizes,	44s to 57s	27s to 30s	18s to 26s	34s to 42s	32s to 48s 6d	
Gloceſter,	6s to 7s 6d buſh	3s 3d to 3s 10d	2s 6d to 2s 8d	3s 10d to 4s 5d		
Birmingham,	5s 6d to 6s 4d	3s 2d to 3s 6d	2s 1d to 2s 5d	4s to 4s 4d	3s 4d to 3s 10d	

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*** As this Paper is intended to be bound in Volumes, a general Title and complete Index to all the Literary Articles, will be given *Gratis* at the End of the Year.